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ALLIES CAPTURE CAEN & LA HAYE

FIERCE NAZI RESISTANCE BROKEN AND SMASHED

HEAVY CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON GERMANS

S. H. A. E. F., July 9.

CAEN and La Haye have been captured.

British and Canadian troops entered Caen without serious opposition at 09.00 hours today, said a cable from Reuter's war correspondent.

British and Canadian patrols and tanks were in the centre of Caen last night, according to a radio report from Normandy received in London this morning.

NAZIS QUIT LA HAYE

THE German News Agency said that La Haye Du Puits was evacuated last night.

The news agency said: "On the western flank in Normandy the Americans smashed into the town of La Haye Du Puits which had changed hands several times before it was lost.

Groups of British tanks succeeded in forcing breaches on the western bank of the lower Orne and northwest of Caen.

THEY FIGHT THEIR WAY IN

Caen was found to be heavily mined and strongly defended.

East of La Haye German paratroops carried out heavy ground counter-attack on American positions in the south of Foret Edmont Castre.

Fighting is still going on. Heavy German tank and infantry counter-attack has been thrown back by British troops south-west of Caumont.

Heavy German casualties have been inflicted by British and Canadian troops in battles around Caen. West of Caen, the villages of Verson and Fontaine-Etoupefort have been recaptured.

To-day's German 'communique' says: "In Normandy, the enemy has now launched a large scale attack on a broad front against the salient north of Caen. He penetrated into our positions north-east and north-west of Caen.

FLYING BOMBS OVER LONDON

LONDON, July 9.

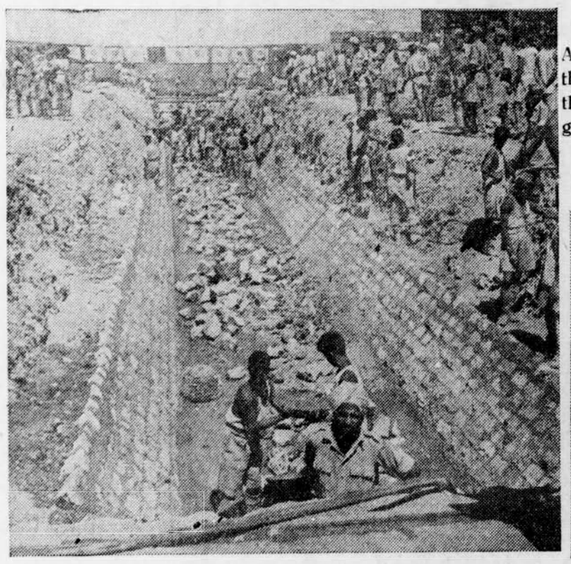
During the night there was German activity by flying bombs over London and the southern counties causing damage and casualties.

An Air Ministry 'communique' says that "last night Mosquitos of the bomber Command attacked objectives in the Ruhr and mines were laid in enemy waters. From these operations none of our aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

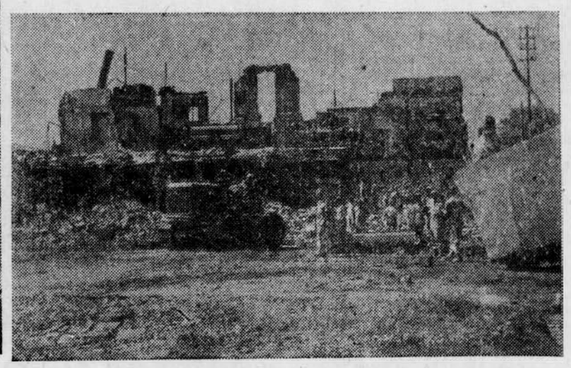
LIDA CAPTURED

MOSCOW, July 9: Lida has been captured, says Marshal Stalin in an Order of the day.—Reuter.



Reconstruction Of Bombay Docks

An army of workers is busy in the Bombay docks repairing the havoc caused by the explosion and fires of last April. On the left a group of Engineers is at work on repairs to a gully, on the right a gutted building is being demolished.



JAP POSITION IN UKHRUL CAPTURED

Fighting Flares Up In All Sectors Inside Myitkyina

CHINESE CLEAR KAMAING-MOGAUNG ROAD

KANDY, July 9.

To-day's SEAC 'communique' stated: "several Japanese positions in the northern end of Ukhrul have been captured. North-west of Ukhrul the Japanese abandoned Shorbung as also Preyatamei, eight miles north-east and Ngatan five miles south of Shorbung.

Chinese troops advanced in the Myitkyina area.

In the Mogaung Valley, the Chinese, moving down the main road between Kamaing and Mogaung within about ten miles, linking up with the troops occupying Mogaung.

R.A.F. heavy bombers on July 7 struck at railway yards stations and tracks at Mandalay, Sagaing, Ywataung and Monywa. One fire in Mandalay was visible 70 miles."

Inside Myitkyina

N. Rajamani, A. P. correspondent at General Stilwell's headquarters, cables:—

Fighting has increased in intensity once again in almost all sectors inside Myitkyina. After the two day lull in ground activity, during which active patrolling was kept up, fighting flared up again to-day when Chinese troops in the western, south-western and southern sectors of the town attacked a number of enemy positions.

In the northern sector, however, where American troops are operating, the enemy launched an attack. This was repulsed and casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Japanese aircraft yesterday raided the airstrip which we have been using, but caused negligible damage.

Chindit troops operating twenty miles south of Kamaing had a number of clashes with enemy remnants and consolidation of our gains in Mogaung valley continued.

Chinese troops clearing the Kamaing—Mogaung motor road, made another two mile advance to-day and are now within ten miles of Mogaung. —A. P.

STIFF RESISTANCE AGAINST ALLIED ADVANCE IN ITALY

ALLIED HEAD QRS, ITALY, July 9.

Sunday's Allied 'communique' said: "Attacks by the Allied armies in Italy are continuing to meet stiff enemy resistance particularly in increased artillery and mortar fire.

In the coastal sector troops of the Fifth Army have advanced north of Castellina and to the north-west of Volterra and also south of Poggibonsi. All counter-attacks against the positions of the Eighth Army south of Arezzo have been repulsed and limited progress has again been made in the upper Tiber valley.

In the Adriatic sector where the enemy is trying to stem our advance of Ancona, Fillottrano has been taken by Italian troops. Polish troops have repulsed counter-attacks and have made a further limited advance north-west of Osimo.

Oil installations and aerodromes in the Vienna area yesterday were attacked by strong forces of heavy bombers. Escorted fighters also conducted offensive sweeps over the target area.

Tactical aircraft directed their attacks on enemy communications and supply lines in northern Italy and in the battle area, striking at roads and railways, transport, bridges and ammunition and fuel dumps, gun sites and other targets.

Attacks also were made against shipping in the north Adriatic and objectives in Yugoslavia. In these operations 57 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 16 of our heavy bombers and five other aircraft are missing. The M.A.A.F. flew approximately 2,000 sorties.—Reuter.

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FORMULA WHICH JINNAH WOULD NOT ACCEPT

RAJAJI ANNOUNCES END OF PRIVATE NEGOTIATIONS WITH LEAGUE LEADER

(From Our Special Representative)

PANCHGANI, July 9.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, has released for publication to-day his letters to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, and exchange of telegrams on the proposed basis of terms of settlement between the Congress and the League to which Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah should agree and which they should endeavour to get accepted by the Congress and League respectively.

The proposals are that Muslim League should endorse the Indian demand for independence and co-operate with the Congress for the period and after the termination of war a commission should be appointed for demarcating continuous districts in north-west and east of India wherein Muslim population is in an absolute majority. After a plebiscite of inhabitants in those areas on the basis of adult suffrage or other practicable franchise, if the majority decide in favour of forming a sovereign state separate from Hindustan such decision should be given effect.

Gandhiji gave assent to the basis of the proposals during his fast at the Aga Khan's Palace.

Rajaji asked Mr. Jinnah's consent. Mr. Jinnah replied that he would place the proposals before the Working Committee of the League and Rajaji thought no purpose would be served by such a procedure as long as it did not have Mr. Jinnah's own support.

Rajaji says private negotiation ends.

The telegram was sent with Gandhiji's approval from here.

Rajaji left by car for Poona and is expected back after two days here.

TEXT OF RAJAJI-JINNAH CORRESPONDENCE

PANCHGANI, July 9: The following is the text of the exchange of correspondence between Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Jinnah:—

NEW DELHI, 8-4-'44.

DEAR MR. JINNAH,

Here is the basis for a settlement which I discussed with Gandhiji in March, 1943, and of which he expressed full approval. He then authorised me to signify his approval of these terms should I be able to convince you of their being just and fair to all. As the Government have refused to relax any of the restrictions imposed on him to enable him to discuss or negotiate terms of any settlement, I write this to you on his behalf and hope that this will bring about a final settlement of the most unfortunate impasse we are in. You are aware of the intensity of my desire for a settlement. I was very glad when I found it possible to obtain Gandhiji's approval of these terms. I hope that you will bestow your fullest thought to the justice and fairness of these proposals and help to terminate a condition of affairs which is steadily causing all round deterioration in the country.

Yours Sincerely,
C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

BASIS FOR TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

ENCLOSURE TO ABOVE LETTER

Basis for terms of settlement between the Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League to which Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah agree and which they will endeavour respectively to get the Congress and the League to approve:

(1) Subject to the terms set out below as regards the constitution for Free India, the Muslim League endorses the Indian demand for Independence and will co-operate with the Congress in the formation of a Provisional Interim Government for the transitional period.

(2) After the termination of the war a commission shall be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the north-west and east of India, wherein the Muslim population is in absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated, a plebiscite of all the inhabitants held on the basis of adult suffrage or other practicable franchise shall ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan. If the majority decide in favour of forming a sovereign state separate from Hindustan, such decision shall be given effect to, without prejudice to the right of districts on the border to choose to join either state.

(3) It will be open to all parties to advocate their points of view before the plebiscite is held.

(4) In the event of separation mutual agreements shall be entered into for safeguarding defence and commerce and communications and for other essential purposes.

(5) Any transfer of population shall only be on an absolutely voluntary basis.

(6) These terms shall be binding only in case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the governance of India.

"C. R." REMINDS JINNAH

NEW DELHI, April 17, 1944.

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

The proposal I gave you in writing when we last met in Delhi must be still with you and perhaps you have read it over again and given further thought to it. I was much disappointed, as you are aware, at your inability to approve of the terms. But I hope you may perhaps reconsider your position. I sincerely believe that the proposals form a fair and satisfactory basis of settlement. I shall be grateful to hear from you as to whether you have reconsidered the matter.

Yours sincerely,
C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

Rajaji's Telegram To Jinnah

POONA, 30th June 1944.

Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, Guest House, Srinagar.

My letter dated 17th April touching matter personally discussed on 8th April remains yet unanswered. Have now met Gandhiji who still stands by formula presented to you by me. I would like now publish the formula and your rejection. This telegram is sent with Gandhiji's approval. I would like you at this juncture to reconsider your rejection.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dilkhush, Panchgani.

Jinnah's Reply

SRINAGAR, 2nd July 1944.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR,
Dilkhush, Panchgani.

Your request to publish your formula. Your wrong version our talk that I rejected your formula is unfair, surprising. True facts are I was willing place your formula before Working Committee of Muslim League although it was not open to any modification but you did not agree to allow me to do so. Hence no further step was taken. My reaction was that I could not personally take responsibility of accepting or rejecting it and my position remains same to-day. If Mr. Gandhi even now sends me direct his proposal I am willing to place it before Muslim League Working Committee.

JINNAH.

"C. R." ASKS WHETHER JINNAH REJECTED IT

PANCHGANI, 4th July 1944.

QUAID-E-AZAM JINNAH,
Guest House, Srinagar.

Thanks telegram. My letter 17th April showed how I felt over what I thought was rejection of formula so far as you were personally concerned. Shall be glad indeed if as your telegram suggests you did not reject it. Gandhiji though not vested with representative or special authority in this matter definitely approved my proposal and authorised me to approach you on that basis. Now again he reaffirms his assent. Weight of his opinion would most probably secure Congress acceptance. You were unwilling to accept my formula but were willing to place it before League Council. I think no purpose served by such procedure so long as it does not have your own support.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.
Dilkhush, Panchgani.

JINNAH'S REPLY

SRINAGAR, 5th July 1944.

Received Panchgani 8th July 1944.

Regret unable go beyond my telegram 2nd July.

JINNAH.

End Of Negotiations

PANCHGANI, 8th July 1944.

M. A. JINNAH Esq., Guest House, Srinagar.

Your telegram of 5th received today. With it private negotiation ends. It is necessary take public into confidence now. I am accordingly releasing entire correspondence ending your wire fifth.

RAJAGOPALACHARI.

RAJAJI'S STATEMENT

PANCHGANI, July 9: Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in a statement to the Associated Press said:—"My efforts to secure Mr. Jinnah's powerful help in pushing through an honourable settlement of the communal question have reached a stage when the public have to be taken into confidence. The public will note from the correspondence now published that I had secured Gandhiji's personal approval even during his fast in February-March last year for the formula that I am now releasing. All parties may judge the formula on its merits. I felt that it was futile to allow Mr. Jinnah, if he could not himself wholeheartedly back it, to put my proposal before the Muslim League. Let the League and all who are interested in the solution of the problem apply their minds to the question dispassionately and in the interests of the whole country.

NO BARGAINING SPIRIT.

Needless to say I am taking the public into confidence with Gandhiji's full approval. Both he and I have approached the question in no bargaining spirit. The formula may now be regarded as our joint contribution to the solution of the communal problem and dealt with as such.

It is Gandhiji's particular desire that if there is to be any correspondence it should be addressed to me. I have watched him during the few days I have been with him. He is still very weak. He labours beyond his capacity. It will be mercy to spare him as much as possible. Let not the public imagine that I have taken much of his time over this matter. I came and stayed with him because he pressed me and we like each other's company.

"AUGUST RESOLUTION HAS NOT LAPSED"

Dr. Khan Saheb Exhorts Workers To Fight For Freedom

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dr. Khan Saheb, ex-Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, addressing an informal meeting of over 500 Congress workers of the city at Dariasthan, Mandvi, this morning, said that it was wrong to presume that the August resolution had lapsed. The jurists who gave the view that it had lapsed were committing an error. The position had not altered in the least to-day.

In asking for the withdrawal of the August resolution said Dr. Khan, the Government was asking India to give up her fundamental demand for freedom. The country's demand for freedom could neither be withdrawn nor compromised. It was therefore necessary that everyone must join in the fight for the complete freedom of India.

Dr. Khan Saheb was welcomed at the workers' meeting by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay who presided on the occasion. Mr. Nagindas said that several organisations in Bombay had the good fortune of being addressed by Dr. Khan. The Congress workers of the city were thankful to him for accepting the invitation.

Referring to the political situation, Mr. Nagindas Master said that it was very clear that the release of Gandhiji had made no change in the situation. It was necessary that India should work hard and sacrifice for the freedom's cause.

INDIAN EDITORS DISCUSS "HARIJAN" CASE

Call To Newspaper Proprietors To Collaborate With Standing Committee Move For Better Working Conditions

KARACHI, July 9.

The 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference met in the office of the "Sind Observer" at Karachi. The following were present:—

Mr. S. A. Brelvi (President), Mr. J. N. Sahani and Mr. K. Srinivasan (Secretaries) and Messrs. R. G. Maheshwari, J. S. Karandikar, W. C. Wordsworth, P. D. Sharma, Mr. A. D. Mani, H. R. Moharay, Amritlal D. Seth, M. Harris, A. R. Siddiqui, Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Vidya Bhaskar, Devadas Gandhi, Mr. M. Subramanian, A. S. Bharatan and Mr. K. Punniah.

The Committee heard reports from provincial conveners of the Advisory Committees followed by remarks by Sir Usha Nath Sen (Chief Press Adviser).

The Committee passed the following resolutions:

"This Committee requests the Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and the Indian Language Newspapers Association to appoint Sub-Committee to confer with the one appointed by the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference for making a report on the Working Conditions of journalists with a view to better their status and emoluments."

The Committee further considered the question of resumption of publication of the "National Herald" Lucknow, the action taken by certain Governments against the editorial staffs of newspapers and the destruction of files of the "Harijan".

The Committee passed resolutions regarding the same and adjourned at 5-30 p.m. to meet again at 11-30 a.m. on the 10th of July.—A. P.

Bihar Invitation

PATNA, July 8: The decision to invite the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference to hold its next meeting at Patna during the forthcoming session of the First Bihar Provincial Journalists Conference was taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bihar Journalists Association here last night.

The Committee passed a resolution viewing with apprehension the recent paper control economy order of the Government of India.—A. P.

Indian Press Is Not Free

KARACHI, July 9.

A civic address was presented by the Karachi Municipal Corporation this evening before a large gathering, to Mr S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, and Mr. Devadas Gandhi, President of the First Sind Journalists' Conference. Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, Mayor of Karachi, presided.

Replying to the address Mr. Brelvi alluded to the freedom of the press in India and the part played by the press in India's fight for freedom. Mr. Brelvi said that the press in India was not free, because a free press could not exist in such a country as India where Government was totalitarian in nature. He said that the history of the fight for freedom was also the history of the fight for the freedom of the press. "Free press is essential to democracy as much as democracy is essential to free press", he concluded.—A. P.

MORGENTHAU SATISFIED

WASHINGTON, July 8.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, told a Press Conference to-day that he is completely satisfied with the result of the International Monetary Conference so far. Mr. Morgenthau added that he was confident that the Conference would reach a successful conclusion before adjournment.—Reuter.

KARACHI, July 9: Allah Rakhio, a butcher and his wife are reported to have been arrested in connection with the murder of ex-Premier Allah Bux.—United Press.

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N.I.F.—2

New Deal For Working Journalists

Editors' Committee Labours Nearing Completion, Devadas Gandhi On Achievements Of I.N.E.C.

KARACHI, July 9.

The First Sind Journalists' Conference commenced its two-day session this morning at the Khalikdina Hall. Besides a large number of delegate journalists from Sind, members of the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. and prominent citizens attended the conference, which was inaugurated by Mr. S. A. Brelvi and presided over by Mr. Devadas Gandhi.

Opening the conference Mr. Brelvi said that the power of the press was unlimited; there was no limit to the good or to the harm it could do to society. And, therefore, journalists should take care to see that their work resulted in human good alone.

CONDITION OF JOURNALISTS

The speaker dwelt at length on the conditions of the working journalists and announced that the Sub-Committee appointed by the A.I.E.C. to go into the question had nearly finished its investigations and he was confident that journalists would benefit by its suggestions.

ONEROUS TASK

The journalist's task was onerous, he added. He had to work hard especially at night, and the rapidity and hurry necessary in the bringing out of his paper early in the morning gave rise to nervous tension. He, therefore, pleaded for more humane considerations towards the working journalists.

Referring to the Bombay and Delhi Agreements between the A.I.N.E.C. and the Government of India, Mr. Brelvi said that according to them while the press had agreed not to oppose the Government's war effort, the press would not be a party to Government's effort to suppress legitimate political activity. A consultative machinery in the form of Press Advisory Comittees had been set up, but although it had worked considerably to the advantage of all concerned—the Government, the press and the public—still it had not worked in the proper spirit.

THE BEST SCHOOL

Mr. Brelvi referred to the recent Paper Control (Economy) Order 1944 and declared that there was no justification for issuing such an order without consulting the interests concerned. He said representatives of the press were soon to meet representatives of the Government of India and he hoped the order would be modified as a result of these consultations.

Concluding Mr. Brelvi declared:

"School and University education is no doubt an asset towards the making of a journalistic career. No school or university can, however, create a journalist. The best school for journalists is journalism itself. And we must jealously guard the standards and conventions of high journalism, and they must be maintained as high as possible."

The view that the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference should not be allowed to die as a wartime baby but be strengthened so as to serve as a strong and useful link between the press and the Government, was expressed by Mr. K. Punniah, Editor, the "Sind Observer", Karachi, in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Punniah desired that the A. I. N. E. C. should undertake actively the work of internal reorganisation of the profession and to sweeten the life of the working journalist by improving his economic condition. He hoped in this connection that the Committee appointed by the A.I.N.E.C. for this purpose would submit its report early and that the President of the A.I.N. E.C., Mr. S. A. Brelvi would signalise the tenure of his office by securing acceptance of the Committee's suggestions by newspaper proprietors and owners.

Among the suggestions made by Mr. Punniah for elevating the tone and morale of the profession was the laying down of a code of journalistic ethics and the setting up of a tribunal in each province under the guidance of the A.I.N.E.C. to which all cases of professional misconduct could be referred for opinion and judgment.

The Indian Deadlock

Presiding over the Conference, Mr. Devadas Gandhi said:

"It is a matter of great regret to the press that the Indian political deadlock remains as alive as ever. We derive many of our troubles from it. We are, therefore, very much concerned with it. Gandhiji's letter, proposing a talk with the Viceroy, was in my opinion framed in the most conciliatory tone imaginable. The reply was unimaginably disappointing to the detached observer. I certainly was disappointed. But it was not the disappointment of the mendicant. I have felt all along that it would be unfortunate for both Britain and India if the problem of our mutual relations cannot be substantially solved before the end of this war. Because it is more than likely that at the end of the war neither of us will be in a forgiving mood. I do hope there are some people on the British side who realize this and are prepared to make sacrifices for it. On our side there is abundant good-will and no despair.

Gandhiji's declaration that he has no intention of starting the movement sanctioned by the A.I.C.C. will be welcomed by the press as a complete initial contribution to the cause of a statement. You cannot expect more from those who take their patriotism seriously. And it is primarily they who can be of help to you.

PRESS IN SIND

In Sind there is a tendency on the part of the Special Press Advisor, acting under instruction from higher officials, who may be either Ministers of permanent officials or both, to sit in judgment over leading articles appearing in the daily press. The Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. has taken strong exception to his habit. Also noticed elsewhere, of scrutinising editorials for possible excuses for action. Added to this, in certain provinces, is flagrant discrimination so that a paper or papers with ministerialist affiliations has nothing to fear even for the most rabid writings, whereas Editors of other papers can have no such sense of security. This type of abuse of power must be resisted and I have no doubt that it can be stopped by letting the light of organised publicity play on all positive cases of discrimination.

It would be most dangerous for Governments to use the machinery of Press Advice or the Law to curb the style of editorial writing as has been attempted in Sind. That must be an internal matter of the press itself. I cannot imagine the "Sind Observer" or the "Hindu" publishing leading articles which would call official inquisition. We must make it plain to all Governments that Editors as a body are sensitive on the question of leading articles which must as a rule be treated differentially by the officials of Government.

WE STAND ERECT TO-DAY

Within the limits and limitations of conditions over which the Indian Press has little control, it has in recent years soared to heights not dreamt of before. We stand more erect than when we were disorganised and could not distinguish between our common interests and our individual selves. In our dealings with officials we have come to know them better and they meet with increasing familiarity people face to face whom they probably despised before. There are some tough cases which have as yet failed to produce any results. But the cause of the press has definitely prospered since the A. I. N. E. C. and its various committees came into being. Thanks to the common purpose that animates us, editorial policy in the majority of provinces is comparatively free from official dictation: and we speak bluntly enough. What is more, the European-owned section of the press is making a studied effort to move with the times.

Now to talk about ourselves.

The term working journalist has now precise definition. There should be no non-working journalists. But to the many working journalists here let me say that there is much progress, not confined to the question of emoluments, you must actively work for. I am chiefly addressing the Reporter and the Sub-Editor, in and outside this hall, who form the steel frame of a newspaper. The main thing to note is that newspapers deal in facts, not fiction. We must sift our facts before we use them for our papers .Let us aim at getting rid, as quickly as we can, of the popular gibe that if it has appeared in the papers it cannot be true. Another disparaging remark we often hear is: "Oh, these newspapermen, they can never be restrained." Why can we not be restrained and why should our word not be the last word in veracity? We are, of course, often more sinned against than sinning. But that takes us nowhere. An ounce of good reputation is worth more than a ton of monetary kudos. Our responsibility is greater because we have an ill-educated public to educate and to help. Much of the future growth of the vast masses of our people will depend on the standards maintained by the press.

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ALLAN JONES EVELYN ANKERS in "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith"
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Leela CHITNIS • JAIRAJ

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Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

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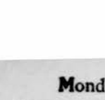

NOW IN 47TH WEEK
RAMRAJYA
Direction: VIJAY BHATT
8-30, 6-30 (Hindi) 9-45 (Marathi),
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Sunday Matinee at 1 p.m.

SUPER
KANANA SHOW ON WEDNESDAY AT 1-30
RANJIT'S
Bansari
CHARLIE, ISHWARLAL, SHAMIM
Director: JAYANT DESAI
OPERA HOUSE
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Laxmi's Lavish Spectacle
KADAMBARI
SHANTA APTE, VANMALA, PAHARI
9TH WEEK
ROXY
Daily 3-30 6-30 and 9-30
Advance Booking 9-30 to 12 and 3-30 to 6

5TH HOUSEFUL WEEK
Director JAYANT DESAI'S
MANORAMA
LEELA CHITNIS, ISHWARLAL, CHARLIE
NEW WEST END
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Holidays 1 p.m.
Advance Booking 10 to 12 and 3 to 6

7TH GREAT WEEK!
INCOMPARABLE! and SUBLIME!
Rajlaxmi's Screen Epic!
MAHAKAVI KALIDAS
Starring: PAHARI, SNEHPRABHA, VANMALA.
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA (Book in Advance).

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DURGA KHOTE, ISHWARLAL
DIXIT AND VANMALA
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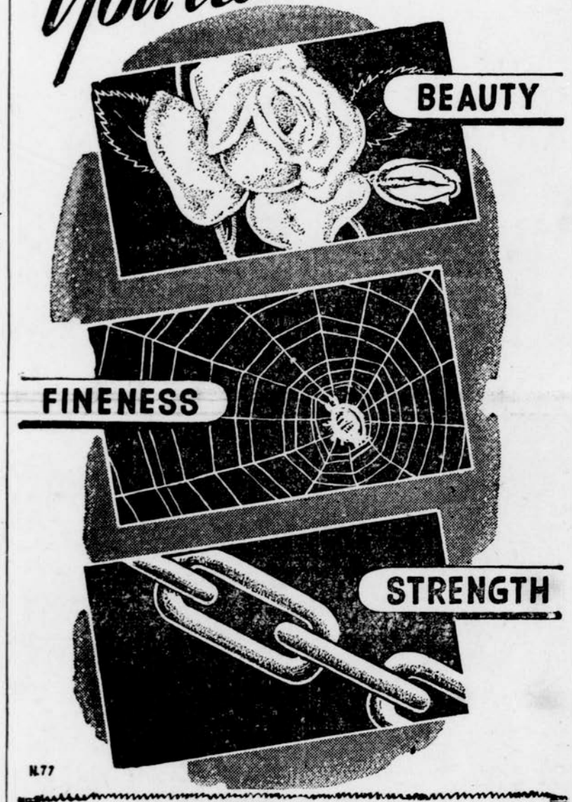

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MALI
Direction: K. DATE
Story: S. A. SHUKLA
Starring: MASTER KRISHNARAO, BABY NALINI, AMIR KARNATAKI.
(Hindustani & Marathi.)
Hindi: 4, 7 p.m.
Marathi 10 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
NOVELTY

44TH WEEK OF FAME!
RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S
SHAKUNTALA
Starring: JAYASHREE
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Fri., Sat., Sun. 1-15 p.m.
SWASTIK (OLD PATHE)

The Future Of Film Industry Holds A Great Promise

SETH NAGINDAS G. SHAH
CHAIRMAN

SETH MAGANLAL B. DRESSWALLA
DIRECTOR-IN-CHARGE

The first Annual General Meeting of Messrs. Praja Pictures Ltd., Motion Picture Producers, Bombay, was held on Thursday the 6th July 1944 at 3-30 p. m. (N.S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, at People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. The following is the text of the speech given by Seth Nagindas G. Shah, Chairman, on the occasion:—

Before I address you on the affairs of our Company, let me thank you for honouring me, by electing me as the Chairman of the day's meeting.

It is my privilege to put before you a statement of the Company's position, which I hope will be found satisfactory. Copies of the Audited Account have been in your hands for a fortnight or so, and, no doubt, the figures will have spoken for themselves. Before dealing with them in detail, however, some remarks of a general character may not be out of place.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR FILM INDUSTRY

During the last 30 years the Indian Motion Picture Industry has made steady progress, and to-day it has assumed the status of being the sixth largest industry in the country. Unequalled as a medium for propaganda, education, entertainment and artistic expression, the cinema has not yet played the part that it promises to do in the future of our country. The prospects of Motion Picture business are indeed very bright, and we may safely predict that one day we shall be proud of our membership of a joint stock film concern like ours.

COMPANY'S MAIDEN PICTURE "UMANG"

Coming to the Company's maiden picture, "Umang" starring such popular names as Mr. Motilal, Miss Chandraprabha, Mrs. Prabha, Mr. Harish, Sunalini Devi, Butt Kashar, Gita Sardesai, etc., and directed by Mr. K. M. Multani, I may safely prophesy that it is going to be a sure box-office success. The picture has already been completed and censored, and from the negotiations that are going on for its sale, I am in a position to state that our company will make a very substantial profit, and we shall soon be able to declare an attractive dividend on our shares.

With regard to the accounts, you may find that the Company has made a loss. In fact it is not a loss but only the Preliminary Expenses, Share Brokerage, Managing Agents' Allowance Establishment charges etc. incurred during the period under review. This loss will, of course, be wiped out by the profit accruing from the picture and the next balance sheet of the Company will tell the true story.

SANCTION FOR FURTHER ISSUE OF CAPITAL

You are aware that the Company had obtained sanction from the Central Government for further issue of shares to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000/- but the same could not be availed of within the specified period. The Company has now secured an extension of time till 15th November 1944 for the issue of the Capital as per the sanction.

THANKSGIVING

Before I conclude I like to thank my fellow directors for their valuable services rendered in the conduct of the affairs of the Company. I shall also thank the members of our staff for their unstinted loyalty to the Company and last but not the least I shall thank Mr. Maganlal B. Dresswalla, our Director-in-Charge, for his endeavours to improve the position of the Company.

I now beg to move that the first Annual Report and Accounts of the Company annexed thereto be received and adopted.

The Report and Accounts of the Company were received and adopted unanimously.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The following persons were elected as Directors for the current year:—

Seth Nagindas G. Shah, Seth Jamnadas Kherajbhai, Ladiwalla, Seth Rahim Karim Mistry, Seth Maganlal B. Dresswalla, Seth Esmail G. Motiwalla, Seth Ardeshir P. Bhandari K. M. Multani, Esq., Seth Nandlal D. Dhruva, Seth Jamshed Burjor Aga, Seth Bhagvandas P. Nangpal, Messrs. Ambalal Thakkar & Co., Bombay were appointed as Auditors of the Company for the current year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

Churchgate House Collapse

Tragedy

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST FOUR ACCUSED

Magistrate Orders Separate Trials: 'Unique Trial,' Says Advocate-General

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate framed charges of causing death, grievous hurt and simple hurt by a rash and negligent act endangering human life against the four accused in the "Churchgate House Collapse Case." The accused pleaded not guilty.

The accused in the case are: K. A. Noorani, Engineer, R. M. Engineer, Building Contractor, H. B. Baria, Building Supervisor and A. M. Aga, R.C.C. Consultant.

The prosecution examined about 10 witnesses. The Advocate-General who appeared for the prosecution submitted yesterday that sufficient evidence had been tended in the case to frame charges against the accused. The Magistrate then framed charges.

The case is a sequel to the collapse of a building under construction at Churchgate on June 28, 1942, when 59 persons were killed and several injured.

After the charges were framed the Advocate-General said that the case was a unique one and he submitted that there should be a joint trial. Considerations that should weigh in deciding whether a trial should be joint or separate were proximity of place, common purpose and continuity of action. He then referred to several rulings of the High Court.

The defence contended that a joint trial in the present case would be irregular and illegal as there were certain points which could be alleged against one accused and which could not apply to others.

The Magistrate directed that there should be separate trials. The Advocate-General undertook to inform the Court, next Saturday, as to which of the accused would be proceeded against first.

The Advocate-General instructed by N. K. Pettigara, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. K. D. Somji, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the first accused; Mr Darashaw with Mr. A. C. Kapadia for the second; Mr. Khambatta for the third; and Mr. H. P. Desai for the fourth accused.
accused.

RASHTRA-BHASHA PRACHAR IN GUJARAT

With the foundation of Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti Wardha, under Gandhiji's guidance, the work of Rashtrabhasha Prachar began in Gujarat in 1936. Since then the work has developed from year to year and during last eight years about 40 000 persons have appeared at different Rashtrabhasha Prachar Examinations. At present there are 165 Examination Centres, with a large number of Pracharaks working all over the Province.

COTTON TEXTILE FUND

New Ordinance Issued

NEW DELHI, July 8.—An Ordinance constituting a fund called the Cotton Textile Fund to be built out of the proceeds of a new customs duty to be levied at the rate of three per cent of the maximum ex-factory price for the time being fixed for the particular description of cloth or yarn, exported by or under any order for the time being in force made under the Defence of India Rules, is issued to-day, and will come into force at once.

The Committee will be constituted of such number of members appointed by the Central Government as the Central Government may from time to time consider expedient.

The functions of the Committee will be to meet the cost of such measures as may be necessary for supervising the export of cloth and yarn and of such measures, including measures involving capital costs, as the Committee may consider necessary or desirable to take for promoting and increasing the sale of Indian cloth and yarn abroad, and generally for the development of technical education and research relating to the cotton textile industry.

The new cotton textile duty will not be levied on any cloth or yarn exported under a contract for export entered into before the commencement of this Ordinance.—A.P.

Prof. Wadia On Viceroy's Refusal To See Mahatma

Prof. P. A. Wadia, the President of the Freedom Group, has issued the following statement:

"I do not think that people in India as well as outside the country who have followed the general trend of events and inclinations will be the least surprised at the Viceroy of India having spurned the hand of friendship extended to him by Gandhiji. The Viceroy appears to have been actuated in acting in the manner he did by the fact that Gandhiji is firm in his convictions and demand for the freedom of India and would not agree to anything less, that may, in effect, amount to a betrayal of the Indian cause. With the war so decidedly shaping itself in favour of the United Nations, the Imperialists of Britain see no reason to accede to the just demand of their Indian subjects. All this may be unfortunate, but it is an indication of the unchanged mentality of the Imperialist, in spite of all the horrors and sufferings that this war has entailed. As to the high-sounding war aims of the United Nations, no one takes them seriously, except the National War Fronters, our Communist friends, and the like in India. Nobody regards these aims as anything but playthings demanded by the exigencies of the war, and they will be the first casualty of the dictated peace that will follow. They will go under in the twilight of the gods, leaving us to shift as we can in a small, sad world.

Let us strive to understand that it will be by our own strength and capacity to suffer for the ideal that we shall achieve the freedom to which we aspire.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 5, 2000.
Muslim: Rajjab 18, 1363.
Parsi: Behman 10, 1313.
Sunrise: 7-8 a.m. Sunset: 8-20 p.m.
Hightide: 3-34, 16-15.
Lowtide: 9-24, 22-29.
Municipal Corporation 2 p.m. (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

FOUND: Third Class Season Ticket from V. T. to Cotton Green in name of Jagjit Sing Chabu Sing, who may take it from Secretary to Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" during office hours.

MAZDAZNAN YOUTH MOVEMENT: Dr. Peshotan S. Dubash will give readings from his own spiritual and other poems at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, at 6-15 p.m.

GITA LECTURES: Ved Shastra Sampan Kavishwar Buwa of Trimbak on the ninth Chapter Bhagwat Gita daily in Madhav Bag, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: The Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union (42, Kennedy Bridge) will meet to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY: An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 12th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when a Paper to be Read on "Shiva or Mahadeo" by Mr. B. V. Jadhav, (Ex-Minister of Education).

PURNAPRAJNA SEVA SANGHA: Sri Jayatirtha Punyatithi at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya premises, Bhimani Street, Matunga, at 9 p.m. Sangeet Vidwan W. Narayana Rao will entertain the audience followed by a lecture in Kannada by Nyaya Vedanta Vidwan M. R. Gopalachar, on "Sri Jayatirtha".

FREE HINDI CLASSES: Free Hindi Classes conducted by the Bombay Hindi-Vidyapeeth re-opened at Ramnarayan Ruia College, Matunga, on Sunday. For further information please call at the above place on any Sunday morning between 8-45 a.m. to 10-15 a.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: Public lecture on "What I expect of Muslim Trusts", at the Anjuman-e-Islam High School Hall, Hornby Road, at 6-15 p.m., Messrs. Saif B. Tyabjee, Akbar A. Peerbhoy and Salim Merchant will speak. Mr. Mohamedali Chaiwala will preside.

MUSLIM SOCIAL CIRCLE: At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Muslim Social Circle held at Kermani Building on Friday evening, it was decided among other matters to appoint Miss Cordley of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, to investigate the condition of the Muslim women and report and suggest means of improving the condition. It was further decided to request the Trustees of the Saboo Sidick Institute to allow the use of the premises for refresher courses and address a letter to the Technical Recruiting Office, to afford facilities for the coaching of the entrance and to have a lecture on Technical Training Scheme by Khan Bahadur A. M. Prof. Maulvi, the Technical Recruiting Officer.

RESERVE BANK "D" CLASS EMPLOYEES' UNION: The first annual general meeting of the Reserve Bank "D" Class Employees' Union elected the following office-bearers: President: Mr P G. Bake Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. E. Kamble and Pimpalkhare, General Secretary: Mr. A. P. Serrao, Secretary: Mr. Damodar Kamath, Jt. Treasurers: Mr. R. Y. Sawant and Raghunath Bhawoo.

WARDHA RASHTRA BHASHA EXAMS: The Rashtra Bhasha Exams. of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samity, Wardha, will be held on Saturday and Sunday, (26th and 27th Aug.), at the following centres:—1 Girgaum (for Bombay South); 2 Matunga (for Bombay North); 3 Andheri (for Suburbs up to Borivli); 4 Virar (for Suburbs beyond Borivli), and 5 Ghatkopar (for G. I. P. Suburbs). Application forms with fees will be accepted till 7th July and with late fee, till 16th July between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. at the office of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpaty Seaface, near Wilson College, Bombay 7.

Kasturba Memorial Fund

(From A Correspondent)
JALGAON, (By Mail).

The District Committee and Taluka Committees have been formed to collect funds for the Kasturba Memorial Fund Committee and have started work in right earnest. Following are the figures declared on Friday: Seth Surajmalji Gendalalji Rs. 500; Seth Rajmalji Lakhichandji, Rs. 300; Sheth Sagarmalji Nathmalji Rs. 200; Sheth Jagrajji Pratapmalji Rs. 100.

The District Committee have resolved to collect Rs. 75,000 in the District.

Prominent Jain Zamindar Dead

Babu Bahadur Singhji Singhi, Zamindar and business magnate, patron of arts and a prominent leader of Jains, passed away on Friday last. Babu Bahadur was the President of the Jain Swetambar Conference held in Bombay in 1926. He founded the Singhi Jain Series in which ancient works connected with Jain literature and religion are critically edited by eminent scholars. He also made good contribution for relief during the Bengal Famine. He has also contributed liberally to the War Funds, especially by arranging the Singhi Park Mela at Calcutta which was attended by Viscount Wavell and Sir John Arthur Herbert. In honour of the deceased the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan will remain closed to-day (Monday), the 10th inst.

. . . . . despite all difficulties

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A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

There is nothing sweeter than the return of joy that follows the renouncement of joy, as there is nothing more exquisite, of keener, deeper delight, than the enchantment of the disenchanted.

—Renan.

The Bombay Chronicle

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

In his address at the 28th convocation of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University, Dr. Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, paid deserved tributes to the work and wurth of this university. Even when the institution was started twenty-eight years ago it was hailed with enthusiasm by progressive Indian educationists because it embodied two vital reforms in education, namely, instruction through the mother-tongue and serving the special needs of women. Critics were not wanting of both these features and even some of the well-wishers of the University had their fears about its progress against great odds. But its steady progress has belied the fears and its special features are being adopted by many new institutions. Dr. Jha pointed out that his own university had recently planned a new degree for women students with a specialised course specially suitable for girls. As regards the medium of instruction, Dr. Jha rightly remarked: "All educationists are agreed that education can best be imparted through the mother-tongue. There is an unnatural strain in having to express thought in a foreign language. Creative thought is hampered. The stress is always on words rather than on ideas." It is a pity, therefore, that many universities in India still predominantly use English as the medium even in the lower college classes. Dr. Jha quoted the following striking opinion of W. B. Yates, the famous Irish poet: 'England forced English upon the schools and colleges of India, and now after generations of teaching no Indian can write or speak animated English." The latter part of the remark is rather too sweeping but is a useful warning to our literary aspirants who prefer English to their mother-tongue as the medium of their best thoughts. Nobody suggests the boycott of English. It deserves to be a compulsory subject in most secondary schools and colleges, as it is in the Women's University.

Great as has been the pioneer work of the Women's University, it has not yet received the full recognition and financial assistance it deserves and needs for its legitimate expansion. At present there are nearly 300 students in the colleges of the University and nearly 5,000 in the schools conducted by or affiliated to it. These numbers could be easily doubled and quadrupled if the degrees and courses of the University were given wider recognition by Government, the universities, municipalities and institutions imparting specialised instruction.

Insurance In India

The report on Insurance in India for the period ending 31st December 1942, presents several notable features. The total number of Insurance Companies doing business in India was 340, out of which 220 companies were registered in India. It is significant to point out here that although there were new additions to the ranks of Insurance Companies, the total number fell considerably. For instance, at the end of the year 1938 there were 379 Insurance Companies doing business in India, whereas at the end of 1942 the number had come down to 340. In the same manner, there was a fall in the number of Indian companies also. In 1938 there were 232 Indian companies whereas in 1942 the number was reduced to 220.

The total Life Insurance business effected in India for the year 1942 amounted to Rs. 42.83 crores. Indian companies' share out of this total amounted to Rs. 36.47 crores and the rest of the business was done by non-Indian companies. It will be seen that 5/6ths of the total Life Insurance business done in India is now done by Indian Insurance companies. The total amount of Life Insurance in force at the end of 1942 amounted to Rs. 323.93 crores. Out of this total, the amount with Indian Insurance companies comes to Rs. 250.65 crores. There is an increase in the average amount of policies issued by Insurance companies. Whereas in the year 1938 it amounted only to Rs. 1,504 with Indian companies, it has now gone over Rs. 2,158. The increase, however, with non-Indian companies has been more than doubled. Whereas for 1938 it was only Rs. 3.148 per policy, it now works out at Rs. 6,738. This means that, although non-Indian companies are issuing a smaller number of policies, they are being issued certainly for very large sums.

With regard to general insurance business, the income in this department has considerably gone up as a result of the war. The premium income from Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance business for the year 1942 amounted to Rs. 738 lacs against 275 lacs in 1938. The increase is very remarkable in the Marine section which amounted to Rs. 387 lacs for 1942 against Rs. 52 lacs in 1938. Out of the total of Rs 733 lacs of income the share of Indian Insurance companies came to Rs. 206 lacs. The assets of Indian Insurance companies at the end of 1942 amounted to Rs. 96.73 crores against Rs. 50.21 crores in 1938.

The Superintendent of Insurance, now Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, has made some important observations in the report regarding many factors. He is not satisfied with the premium rates charged by certain companies and the following remarks are worthy of consideration by insurance executives:— 'It can be asserted that any premium appearing in the prospectuses of companies calculated at a rate of interest higher than 3½ per cent would be unsound and it is hoped companies will take immediate steps to calculate their premiums at such net rate of interest as on the basis of their investment policy they may safely hope to earn."

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Good Progress

Progress in operations against the Japanese on the Assam-Burma border has been more satisfactory than usual. Ukhrul, to the north-east of Imphal has been captured by the Fourteenth Army. This is an important success because Ukhrul was one of the main Japanese bases inside Assam. Latest reports state, it is true, that the position has been complicated because the British advancing eastwards have driven the Japs between Imphal and Ukhrul into the northern part of the latter village but that also gives them an opportunity of liquidating the Japs effectively. In the Patel area too the Japanese have made some withdrawal. Similarly, around Bishenpur they seem to be abandoning some positions even though minor ones. It looks as if, so far from threatening another offensive against Imphal, the Japanese were staging a general withdrawal. But the Japs have shown that even in hopeless situations they can fight with determination and hold up their opponents. Let us, however, hope that the Fourteenth Army, having dislodged them from firmly held strongholds, will succeed in driving them beyond the Chindwin soon.

Goebbels' Confession

For some time past the weekly articles by Dr Goebbels in "Das Reich" have been noticeable for their relative frankness. The people of Germany who were long fed with victory and the certainty of a glittering future began to learn from their propaganda chief that all was really not as well as they had been made to believe. But his two latest pronouncements are outstanding. In one he refers to the enemy's "general assault" on Europe, says the German nation is in danger and calls upon Germans to stake their lives in order to defend it and their future. In another he declares that "the nation now finds itself at an emergency which releases its supreme and final strength." This effort to "inspire" German patriotism is also a confession of the crisis facing Germany. He had to make it because the situation can no longer be explained away—as Herr Hitler makes a feeble effort to do—much less concealed.

Significant Hint

Apart from the terrific bombing of German towns, the Allies are inside Hitler's Atlantic War, and pushing northwards in Italy while the Russians are conducting one of the most shattering offensives in history. Reuter's Military Correspondent points to a very interesting fact namely that advancing from different directions, Eisenhower, Alexander and Zhukov are, all three of them, now only three hundred miles from the boundaries of the Greater Reich itself. And another Russian column is actually within a hundred miles of East Prussia and, what is more, racing forward still unchecked. Doctor Goebbels not only realises what is happening but has been forced to disclose the critical situation to the German people. This is not, however, altogether remarkable. What certainly is extremely significant is his statement that "our enemies made a major blunder by forcing on Germany a war with the issue to be or not to be . . . . A nation becomes most dangerous when it has burnt its boats and has nothing to lose." The excursion into national psychology may or may not be correct, but why the insistence on burning boats unless it is also directed as a hint to "the enemy" that it is the extreme nature of his demand that is not acceptable to the Nazis? In other words it is a suggestion, if not appeal, to the United Nations to modify the "unconditional surrender" demand. If so, it is a preparation for acceptance of defeat and the first stage towards surrender. But there has yet to be a transition of heavy battles before the second and final stage is reached.

A Wrong Righted

Mr. Jatashankar R. Pandya of Amreli deserves to be congratulated on the successful termination of his prolonged fight with the Customs authorities of this province to secure redress of a wrong done to him two years ago. Early in 1942 under instructions from him his agents in Bombay had purchased two silver bars for him and they had been despatched to him at Amreli by railway. Later in the year he wanted these bars to be returned to Bombay. He had observed all the formalities required under the Sea Customs Act for the despatch and reimportation of these bars and they should have been allowed passage duty free; but the customs authority at Dhandhuka took it into its head to detain the bars and demand a fresh fee. This action was upheld by the Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Revenue, Bombay, and, later, on appeal, by the Collector as well. It was only in February of this year that Mr. Pandya's application in revision to the Central Government resulted in a reversal of the order of the Customs authorities and in a refund of the duty illegally charged him. This decision, we have no doubt, will prevent injustice being done in similar other cases.

Limbdi-Talukdar Tussle

Imprisoned Talukdars Go On Fast As Protest Against Denial Of Facilities

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, July 9.

Limbdi State is taking stronger steps towards the Talukdars. By a beat of drum the State has declared attachment of the whole village of Gadi for not paying thana quota.

Vow Not To Take Wine

Seventeen bales of cotton of Jorwarsinhji of Ankewalia were attached by the State for recovering Thana quota.

A public meeting of Bhalgamdu Talukdars was held to resolve that they should give up wine. The entire body took the vow in the temple of Shiva not to take wine. A school teacher who attended the meeting was suspended and notice was served upon him why he should not be dismissed by Limbdi State.

The Talukdars in jail are firm and those outside are eager to court jail and to undergo all hardships till a satisfactory solution is arrived at.

Volunteers are pouring in large numbers and the total comes to 1,000.

Facilities to arrested talukdars were denied by Limbdi. As a protest they have gone on fast.

Limbdi police had come to arrest Harisinhji of Bhalgamdu but had to return as they had come without warrant. It is expected both Jairamsinhji and other leaders may be arrested shortly.

Various Talukdars and Talukdari and Bhayati Associations have sent protest telegrams to administrator Nikolson of Limbdi.

3 P. C. CESS ON EXPORTABLE COTTON PIECEGOODS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 8.

The Government of India have decided to levy a cess of 3 per cent on ex-mill price of exportable cotton piecegoods. The Proceeds Cess will be utilised to meet administrative charges of export of piecegoods machinery and also for propaganda abroad for Indian cotton and research of cotton industry.

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES

The Government of India have decided to examine the case for long-term capital control policy and have appointed Dr. P. G. Thomas of Madras University for the purpose.

It is explained that the present control of capital issue is for definite and specific purpose, namely, to check inflation. Government, however, feels that the time has come to examine the whole problem with particular reference to safeguarding interests of investors. Such control does exist in the U.S.A. and has proved of considerable value to the investing public.

TATAS AND LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURE

A scheme to start Broad-Gauge Locomotive Workshop at Tatanagar is well in hand. As indicated earlier the proposal is to handover railway workshop at Tatanagar to Tatas who will manufacture engines and boilers for Indian Railways. Negotiations with Tatas have now been finalised and an early decision is expected.

KHAREGHAT REQUIRES 60,000 WORKERS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 8.

It is estimated that 35,000 hands, both experts and others will be needed to put into force Sir P. M. Kharegħat's proposals for agricultural improvement. Similar figure for animal husbandry is 25,000. Four lakhs of village guides will be needed in addition to the staff of 60,000 to complete the picture. The present strength of the Central and Provincial agricultural establishment is nearly 4,000.

Address To Shantidas Askuran

An address eulogising his services in the political and social field was presented to Sir Shantidas Askuran, the Sheriff of Bombay, at a public meeting held under the presidentship of Sir S. Hukmichand at the Sundrabai Hall on Sunday evening. Sir Shantidas' views, the address stated, on economic matters were authoritative. A number of speakers including Messrs Phiroz Gazdar, Amrutlal Kalidas, Maganlal Mulchand and Rao Bahadur J. N. Mankar spoke on the occasion. A number of messages wishing success to Sir Shantidas in his future life were received.

Sir Shantidas in the course of his reply said that his success was due to the willing co-operation of public.

CHHATTARI GETS EXTENSION

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 9.

H. E. H. the Nizam has been pleased to grant two years' extension in the term of office as President of the State Executive Council to the Nawabsaheb of Chhattari. The extension will take place from the month of September, 1944 when his three years' term is to expire.—United Press.

"Hindu Samachar" Editor Jailed

KARACHI, July 9.

A Special Magistrate of Nawabshah convicted and sentenced yesterday Mr. Tilokchand Gopal Das, Editor of the 'Hindu Samachar', a weekly, to four months' R. I. under the C. L. Amendment Act for bringing out an Independence Day issue of the paper on January 26 in defiance of the Government ban. Mr. Kishan Gurwani, a sub-editor of the paper was awarded three months' R. I. The accused were placed in the 'C' Class.—United Press.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

CALCUTTA, July 9.—It is understood that the Government of India have convened a co-operative conference with Provincial Governments to be held in Bombay from July 31 to August 2. It is considered that co-operative movement will play an important part in the post-war reconstruction of the country.—United Press.

KHANDESH CONGRESSMAN RELEASED

NASIK, July 9: Mr. Balubhai L. Mehta, a Congress leader of the West Khandesh District who was under detention as a security prisoner since August 1942, was released from the Nasik Road Central Prison unconditionally.

Mr. Ramkrishna Jaju from Sholapur was also released unconditionally along with Mr. Mehta.—United Press.

HOMES OF HOPE

A Scheme For Kasturba Memorial Fund

(By MANU SUBEDAR, M.L.A. Central)

The most important thing in the national life of India to-day is to consider the position of women, in doing which it would be realised that the life of the people as a whole is included. With the degeneration, which has come from foreign rule and contact with the West, many elements of social security and social insurance, which protected women, have been destroyed. The habits, traditions and instincts of humanity, charity, tolerance and affectionate disinterestedness have disappeared. Women are, therefore, left to fend for themselves and, though their power is far-reaching in normal circumstances, in all abnormal circumstances, woman is a weaker vessel and needs the protective hand both of law and of society. Some such laws have been passed, such as the prohibition of the employment of women underground in the mines, which an enlightened Government have now, on the pretext of the war, set aside! But, outside the law, the protection offered to any woman, who is for any reason thrown on her own, is meagre and horribly poor, and it is a disgraceful state of affairs for any country, which claims to be reckoned in the council of nations.

HONOURABLE ESCAPE

It is for this reason that the establishment of houses of protection ("Adhar Grah"), where a woman can enter freely without any questions being asked and can get food and shelter and be protected against molestation or persecution, must be attempted. They must be attempted not only in every urban area, but also at places in the districts. The fact, that there are such places, must be very widely advertised through all the means available, so that womankind as a whole may have a feeling that, in the event of conditions in their own homes becoming impossible, they have somewhere to go. In short, what is being offered, is a way out to reasonable human security and self-respecting existence, instead of to prostitution and suicide. That such events are occurring every day under our own nose and we are still callous enough to ignore them, speaks very low for the social conscience of India. That no organized steps to prevent this by means of a shelter should be given, again reflects on the imperfections of Indian life at present. Such homes should not be communal. They should be open to all women, who would receive welcome, kind treatment and consideration, whose disbelief in human nature would be destroyed, and who would once again resume the course of human existence without fear or favour.

MANAGED BY WOMEN

The management of such homes could be in the hands of women themselves, more fortunately placed women, who may not need such protection to-day, but whom the changing conditions of human life might at any moment throw into a misery, from which they might themselves seek an honourable escape. This sense of insurance must be created in women better placed in life, who would not only offer their help in the management of such institution, but would make liberal and continuous contributions in kind. Philanthropic men may assist both by money and by legal, financial and other advice, whenever it is sought by the managing committee. But the principal idea is to arouse the conscience of good women towards their more unfortunate sisters, so that they may run such institutions with care, kindness and benevolence.

SELF-SUPPORTING

The economics of this scheme will not be terribly difficult. Avoiding the present abnormal circumstances, it may be safely said that a woman inside an institution would not cost on an average more than Rs. 10 a month. This is the direct cost of the food, clothing and shelter, which she receives. The principal idea should be, however, that the women inside would manage all their affairs themselves without any paid labour and that, in addition to doing things for themselves, they could engage whole time according to their physical capacity in useful work. They could, for example, prepare condiments, food, pickles and other saleable foods. They could take in sewing, embroidery and other work. They could engage in basket-making, book binding and numerous other small crafts. They could run a modern laundry (with equipments provided by philanthropic persons). They could send out food on a definite basis, clean and well cooked, but charged at more than the market price—a burden, which many people would gladly accept in order to help the good cause. In short, every woman in sound physical condition would be able, from the very first day, to make contribution towards the maintenance of the home in order to reduce the burden, which the home has to carry in providing for her. At the same time this will have the very good effect of not taking away the self-respect of any woman as living on charity. She would be definitely living on her own labour and she can feel that she is not a burden to anybody. This feeling is of the greatest importance in restoring mental health and joy to the inmates. Many people would be only too glad to supply not only food clothing and other needs, but many other materials, tools, implements and hand machines, in order that those in distress, to whom shelter is given, may find the means to support themselves, or approach as near to self-support as possible.

BLUNT SOCIAL CONSCIENCE

The needs of womankind in India are extensive. There are many things to be done even for those, who are happy in family life, and even those who are educated. But I feel confident that absolute priority may be given to those who, for some reason or the other, find themselves completely stranded in life. It is not unusual to find women, who have lost support both on the parents' side and on the husband's side. There are many cases in which, though there are people who can support, they will not help, and there are other cases in which such help is given under conditions that a self-respecting woman cannot put up with. The total mass of tragic suffering, which arises, is there for anybody who wishes to see this carefully, but social conscience in India has become blunt. People do not wish to dwell on the distress of others. They do not desire to do anything about it. They often do not know what to do. Often they have not the means. All the same those few thousands in every district, who are on the margin of maximum difficulty, ought to be helped out by the scheme put forward here, and among the social measures to be taken in India, this should have preference over every other measure, so far as women are concerned.

FITTING TRIBUTE

It would be therefore in the fitness of things if the Trustees of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Fund decided to establish relief centres on the above lines, first in every urban area in India, and then in every district. Through such relief centres, the charkha and every handicraft, which can be taught to women, would be taught. While a few will take advantage of these homes thousands of others will get strength and consolation in their plight, and would be in a position to threaten every one, who makes their life difficult, that, if the difficulties were not relaxed, they would take shelter in these homes. In other words the mental relief created would not be merely for those, who come there, but for literally millions of others. Memorials of great persons should be of the spirit, in which these persons lived. There could be no more fitting tribute to the large-heartedness, the humanity, the kindliness, the courtesy, and the patriotism of this great lady, than the erection in her name everywhere for every woman in India of a shelter, where she could go and be received kindly and treated as a human being without any questions being asked and with full protection against all outside influences of every kind.

Such inmates may ultimately prefer to stay there, or go out and resume their social life as they chose. When they go out, they will take the story of the treatment given to them and of the conditions. They will be living missionaries of the spirit of helpfulness in themselves and, through them of others. They will instil the same spirit, of which these homes will be the radiating centre.

APPEAL TO WOMEN

Perhaps some people will feel that this is too big a task. There would be others, who will say that there are at present some institutions already. There would be still some others, who will find fault with one or the other suggestion made above. This spirit of controversy, of procrastination, and of mere talk has been the bane of India, and in so far as the stimulus to this good work comes in connection with the memory of Kasturba Gandhi, it is hoped that all controversies would be stilled, that all objectors would be silenced and that the solid pivotal activity in the largest and the most necessary interest of women of India will be initiated as early as possible.

Women, who will help, would be found in this country even in a larger number than men, when an appeal for voluntary work is made. What is required is the seal of authority of the Trustees of this fund towards this purpose and I hope that that will be given. There is no meaning in the word 'nation' if the plight of the most unfortunate continues to remain what it is, without any effort at improvement on the part of others better placed in life, and I, therefore, appeal to women that they should insist on this being done and stifle all hesitation on the part of others, and they should insist that this should get preference over all other alternatives for the expenditure of this fund for perpetuating the memory of the consort of the greatest Indian—the greatest living man of this age.

BRAILSFORD ON BOMBAY PLAN

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 8.

Reviewing the "Bombay Plan" Mr. H. N. Brailsford says: This is hopeful news from India because she has begun to plan. In politics deadlock is forbidding as ever but what matters is India's desperate poverty. Politics are important chiefly because India's standard of life cannot be raised without creative planning by her Governments—National and Provincial. For several years committees were set up by the Congress have been busy at intervals between successive imprisonments in working out an economic plan, which Independent India shall realise. There were good economists in this team but they may have lacked industrial experience.

The novelty of the Bombay plan is that the eight men, who have drafted it are leaders of Indian world in industry and finance.

Sir Ardesir Dalal's appointment to the Viceroy's Executive Council is a startling appointment for the tradition of 'laisse faire' dies hard in India. Viscount Wavell is the first Viceroy since Lord Curzon who has shown any interest in economic planning.

The plan springs from Indian brains and has won notable success in New Delhi over its merits. It fully deserves the attention it has received. It is built on bold, ambitious lines for it aims at doubling national income of India in 15 years.

It shows notable humanity in its concern for the welfare of masses. Socialists will find some gaps in it but they will gratefully accept its corroboration of much that they have been saying about India's needs. From Russia these planners have wisely learned several valuable lessons.

There is not a word of criticism in it from beginning to end but indirectly it is a terrific indictment of Britain's stewardship of India.

WILL ROY JOIN WAVELL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL?

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, July 8: Will Mr. M. N Roy join Lord Wavell's Executive Council?

This question is being discussed by informed circles here. They believe that as a sequel to the question of Miss Ward (Conservative Member of Parliament) who asked the Secretary of State for India whether, to stimulate the building up of effective trades union movement in India he would consult the Viceroy on the advisability of appointing to his Executive Council a representative of workers.

In the event of Mr. Roy not accepting the offer it might go to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.—

AHMEDABAD, July 9: A Custom Inspector was injured as a result of a fight between a Custom Police Party and dacoits near Burkhi village.—United Press.

GOVT.'S CHARGE, "PARTLY A DISTORTION AND PARTLY AN INTERPOLATION"

Government 'Invited Crisis By Their Premeditated Coup', Says Gandhiji

The following is the seventh instalment of Gandhiji's reply to the Government of India's Publication "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances of 1942-43:—

34. At page 14 of the indictment the author says:

"In conclusion there are the famous words uttered by Mr. Gandhi at a Press conference at Wardha, after the Working Committee had passed the resolution of July 14 which show clearly how even at that early stage he was fully determined on a final struggle:—

'There is no room left in the proposal for withdrawal or negotiation. There is no question of one more chance. After all it is an open rebellion.'

"There also lies the answer to those who have since accused Government of precipitating the crisis by the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders and have suggested that the period of grace referred to by Mr. Gandhi in his Bombay speech should have been utilized for negotiation 'there is no room left for withdrawal or negotiation', Mr. Gandhi had said a month earlier. Moreover, the Wardha resolution merely threatened a mass movement if the demands of Congress were not accepted. The Bombay resolution went further. It no longer 'threatened' a movement with the delay that that might entail. It 'sanctioned' the movement, and if any further delay was intended, are there not at least good grounds for believing in the light of all that had been said that it was to be used not for the purpose of negotiations but for putting the finishing touches to a plan to which its authors were already committed but which might not yet be completely ready to put into execution?"

I shall presently show that the famous words" attributed to me are partly a distortion and partly an interpolation not to be found in the authentic report of the Wardha interview as published in "Harijan" of July 19, 1942. Let me quote in full the portion of the Wardha interview in which that part of the quotation which I claim is distorted appears in its correct form:—

CHANCE FOR NEGOTIATIONS

'Do you hope that negotiations may be opened by the British Government?"

"They may, but with whom they will do it I do not know, or it is not a question of placating one party or other. For it is the unconditional withdrawal of the British Power without reference to the wishes of any party that is our demand. The demand is, therefore, based on its justice. Of course it is possible that the British may negotiate a withdrawal. If they do, it will be a feather in their cap. Then it will cease to be a case for withdrawal. If the British see, however late, the wisdom of recognizing the Independence of India, without reference to the various parties, all things are possible. But the point I want to stress is this: viz., that THERE IS NO ROOM LEFT FOR NEGOTIATIONS IN THE PROPOSAL FOR WITHDRAWAL. Either they recognize Independence or they don't. After that recognition many things can follow. For by that one single act the British representatives will have altered the face of the whole landscape and revived the hope of the people which has been frustrated times without number. Therefore, whenever that great act is performed, on behalf of the British people, it will be a red letter day in the history of India and the world. And, as I have said, it can materially affect the fortunes of war." (Capitals mine.)

("Harijan, July 19, 1942, page 233).

The corresponding quotation in the indictment I reproduce below in capital letters:

"THERE IS NO ROOM LEFT IN THE PROPOSAL FOR WITHDRAWAL OR NEGOTIATION."

I suggest that in the context from which this is torn and distorted it is entirely out of place. I was answering the question: "Do you hope that negotiations may be opened by the British Government?" As an answer to the question, the sentence as it appears in "Harijan", "there is no room left for negotiations in the proposal for withdrawal," is perfectly intelligible and harmonizes with the sentences preceding and succeeding.

35. The distorted sentence in the indictment has two others tacked on to it. They are: 'There is no question of one more chance. After all it is an 'open rebellion'. The italicizing is the author's. The two sentences are not to be found anywhere in the report of the interview as it appears in "Harijan" "There is no question of one more chance," can have no place in the paragraph about negotiations with my approach to them as revealed in my answer. As to "open rebellion" I have even at the Second Indian Round Table Conference used that expression coupled with the adjective non-violent. But it has no place anywhere in the interview.

UNAUTHORIZED REPORT

36. I have taxed myself to know how the two sentences could have crept into the author's quotation. Fortunately on June 26, while this reply was being typed there came the "Hindustan Times" file for which Shri Pyarelal had asked. In its issue of July 15, 1942, there appears the following message:

Wardhaganj, July 14.

"There is no room left in the proposal for withdrawal or negotiation; either they recognize India's independence or they don't," said Mahatma Gandhi answering questions at a Press interview at Sevagram on the Congress resolution. He emphasized that what he wanted was not the recognition of Indian Independence on paper, but in action.

Asked if his movement would not hamper war efforts of the United Nations, Mahatma Gandhi said: "The movement is intended not only to help China but also to make common cause with the Allies."

On his attention being drawn to Mr. Amery's latest statement in the House of Commons, Mahatma Gandhi said: "I am very much afraid that we shall have the misfortune to listen to a repetition of that language in stronger terms, but that cannot possibly delay the pace of the people or the group that is determined to go its way." Mahatma Gandhi added: "There is no question of one more chance. After all, it is an open rebellion."

Asked what form his movement would take, Mahatma Gandhi said "The conception is that of a mass movement on the widest possible scale. It will include what is possible to include in a mass movement of what people are capable of doing. This will be a mass movement of a purely non-violent character."

Asked if he would court imprisonment this time, Mahatma Gandhi said: "It is too soft a thing. There is no such thing as courting imprisonment this time. My intention is to make it as short and swift as possible."—A.P.I.

SOURCE FOR MISQUOTATION

37. This message is an eye-opener for me I have often suffered from misreporting or coloured epitomes of my writings and speeches even to the point of being lynched. This one, though not quite as bad, is bad enough. The above A.P. summary gives, if it does, the clue to the author's source for the misquotation and the additional sentences. If he used that source, the question arises why he went out or his way to use that doubtful and unauthorized source, when he had before him the authentic, text of the full interview in 'Harijan' of July 19 last. He has made a most liberal, though disjointed and biased, use of the columns of 'Harijan' for building up his case against me. At page 13 of the indictment he thus begins the charge culminating in the misquotation at page 14:

"From this point onwards Mr. Gandhi's conception of the struggle developed rapidly. His writings on the subject are too lengthy to quote in full, but the following excerpts from 'Harijan' illustrate the direction in which his mind was moving.

On the same page he has quoted passages from page 233 of 'Harijan' from the report of the interview in question. I am, therefore, entitled to conclude that the quotation under examination was taken from 'Harijan' It is manifest now that it was not. Why not? If he took the three sentences from the afore-mentioned A.P. report why has he quoted them without asterisks between the sentences that appear apart in the A.P. report? I may not pursue the inquiry any further. It has pained me deeply. How the two sentences not found in the authentic text of the interview found place in the A.P. summary I do not know. It is for the Government to inquire, if they will.

AUTHOR'S INTERFERENCE THEN FALLS TO GROUND

38. The author's quotation having been found wanting, the whole of his conclusions and inferences based upon it must fall to the ground. In my opinion, therefore, the Government does stand accused not only of "having precipitated" but of having invited a crisis by their premeditated coup. The elaborate preparation they made for all-India arrests were not made overnight. It is wrong to draw a distinction between the Wardha resolution and the Bombay one in the sense that the first only 'threatened' and the second 'sanctioned' the mass civil disobedience. The first only required ratification by the All-India Congress Committee but the effect of either was the same, i.e., both authorized me to lead and guide the movement if negotiations failed. But the movement was not started by the resolution of August 8 last. Before I could function they arrested not only me but principal Congressmen all over India. Thus it was not I but the Government who started the movement and gave it a shape which I could not have dreamt of giving and which it never would have taken while I was conducting it. No doubt it would have been "short and swift", not in the violent sense, as the author has insinuated, but in the non-vilent sense, as I know it. The Government made it very short and very swift by their very violent action. Had they given me breathing time, I would have sought an interview with the Viceroy and strained every nerve to show the reasonableness of the Congress demand. Thus there were no "ground," "good" or bad, for believing, as the author would have one believe, that the "period of grace" was to be used for "putting the finishing touches to a plan to which its authors were already committed but which might not yet be completely ready to put into execution." In order to sustain such a belief it has become necessary for the author to dismiss from consideration the whole of the proceedings of the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and seven vital parts of its resolution—save the clause referring to the mass movement—and the very awkward word "non-violence" to which I shall come presently.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

It had often been remarked, said Mr. Savarkar, that he was the only political leader who had not paid a visit to Mr. Jinnah. He had told Mr. Jinnah himself that this was because the latter had a way of attaching political significance to wholly social calls. Mr. Savarkar, therefore, had asked Mr. Jinnah to visit him at his place, but the latter would not.

—A. P. I.

* * *

A Reuter's report points out how with the capture of Namfur island off Dutch New Guinea, the South-West Pacific Command is now only 800 miles from the Philippines.

But we are not impressed. Our own South-East Asia Command is only about 200 miles from Rangoon itself.

* * *

About 34 Indian Princes—2 more than the United Nations, we believe?—of the standing committee of the Princes Chamber will shortly meet in Bombay to consider among other things: (1) the latest war situation vis-a-vis the war effort, (2) civil aviation, (3) Joint Services and (4) scheme of attachment of smaller States.

Um—well, you MAY describe them as the Princely Orders equivalent of the Four Freedoms.

* * *

The U. P. Muslim crisis which is yet to be resolved has now been followed by trouble in Sind where the Provincial Working Committee has called upon its Ministry to resign on the minor issue of its failure to help the cause of the cultivators.

We really think that Mr. Jinnah must cut short his vacation, come down immediately and call upon Leaguers to abandon irrelevant controversies and work unitedly towards the all exclusive single aim of achieving "Pakistan."

* * *

The latest from the World Monetary Conference is that India is to be among the Big Six in terms of contributions to the International Monetary Fund.

We have always had a vague feeling that the blocking of her Sterling Balances would not be the only honour to be bestowed upon India.

* * *

It is widely thought that the World Monetary Conference is going to fizzle out in about a fortnight.

If this is likely, as it seems to be, we protest against its Big Leaders rushing the conference to its ultimate goal. How can a good time be had by all in only three weeks?

* * *

"The German nation", declares Doctor Goebbels, "is in danger."

Where did he got this alarmist slogan? It sounds rather familiar, doesn't it?

* * *

"Every one", demanded the great little Herr Doktor, "must act both in battle and in his work as if his life were in danger."

Not as if he were all invincible all conquering superman before whom nothing could stand?

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FERTILISER INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Travancore Scheme With Capital Of 5 Crores; Agency Set Up In U. S. A.

TRIVANDRUM, July 8.—While the Government of India is actively engaged in establishment of a big fertiliser industry in the country and have got down an expert mission from England for this purpose the Travancore scheme for the establishment of one of the seven units originally contemplated for India has made considerable headway.

It is hoped that the scheme will be sanctioned by the Government of India and the necessary facilities for the importation of machinery would be forthcoming without delay.

The sponsors of the scheme in Travancore, it is understood are increasing their authorised capital to five crores. They have set up an agency in America, made arrangements for placing orders for the plant and engaged the necessary experts for designing, erecting and running the plant. These experts are: Mr. Pawley of the Inter-Continental Corporation of America and Mr. McCartie and Mr. Brier, Chemical Engineer. These experts have arrived in Trivandum and discussed the scheme with the sponsors of this and the representatives of Travancore Government. They are now engaged in the selection of a suitable site for the location of the plant.—A.P.

SECURITY PRISONERS' CASES REVIEWED

CUTTACK, July 9.

The Government of Orissa have reviewed the grounds on which the security prisoners of this province have been detained under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance and as a result of this review they have up to July 7, 1944, issued orders releasing 270 prisoners, says a Press Note. The Provincial Government are continuing the examination of grounds on which the other prisoners are under detention.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 8.

July	22.12
October	21.65
December	21.50
Middling Spot	22.57

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 8

July	22.42
October	21.73
December	21.58
Middling Spot	21.75

LONDON EXCHANGES

New York, July 8.

T.T. London on—	
New York, sellers	4.02-1/2
,, buyers	4.03-1/2
Madrid, official	44.00
Montreal, sellers	4.45
,, buyers	4.47
Zurich, sellers	17.3
,, buyers	17.4
Stockholm sellers	16.85
,, Buyers	16.85

Importance Of Mother Tongue And English

Dr. Jha's Address At Indian Women's University Convocation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 28th Convocation of the Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Indian Women's University was held this evening at the Sunderbai Hall, Sir Sitaram S. Patkar presiding.

Welcoming Dr. Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, Sir Sitaram said:—

I do not wish on this occasion to dwell upon the special characteristics of the University and its courses of studies which are specially adapted to the needs of women. Some of the characteristics of the University which were criticised at the initial stage and are not yet immune from criticism are being slowly adopted by the older Universities. Whatever may be the theoretical differences of opinion as regards the Mother-tongue being the medium of instruction and other aspects of the University, the practical result of the dissemination of knowledge among a large section of women of the country who would otherwise have been without the benefit of higher education cannot be gainsaid. The University is making steady progress. The number of students studying in the Colleges is 281, and the number of students in the High Schools affiliated and conducted by the University is 4.839. This year 76 students have become graduates, 3 have become B.T.s and 30 have qualified themselves as Trained Primary Teachers.

The response from the public in the shape of subscriptions and donations is encouraging, but more substantial help is necessary to meet the recurring deficits and extend the activities of the University. I, therefore, appeal to the Government and the public to give financial aid to the University in an increasing measure.

DR. JHA'S ADDRESS

Dr. Jha in his Convocation Address said:—

In an emergency, women can do with distinction work to which they are not used and for which at one time they were thought to be unfit. This must be an eye-opener and must make one revise one's former notions of the woman's place in society. For the most part, of course, in normal circumstances, the sphere of woman's work will be different from, but not inferior to, that of man. For most women, domestic responsibilities will occupy all their time and all their energy; perhaps they will by temperament be happy in bringing up and training children, in managing the household, in rendering social service. For them a special course of education, distinct from that for men, should be prescribed. Indeed, one may question if all women, irrespective of their future career, should not be trained, as they are trained at this University, in domestic economy and hygiene, sewing, music, biology, painting, and child psychology. These subjects will be of value to all women, whether they restrict their activities to the household or decide to endure the crowd and buzz and murmurings of the wide world. But opportunity should be given and facilities should be provided also for education in subjects hitherto considered to be unsuitable for them. In this country the number of lady doctors and trained nurses is still very small. The number of qualified teachers fit to be placed in charge of infant and nursery schools is smaller still. Shop assistants, secretaries, stenographers; house-decorators and furnishing experts; dancing teachers; heads of child guidance clinics; physical instructors for women; saleswomen; managers of theatres; journalists; librarians; textile designers; civic architects—for the training of these there is hardly any provision in India.

NEW DEGREE FOR WOMEN

It might interest you to know that at Allahabad we have planned a new degree for women students. They will, of course, be free to take the degrees that they have been taking and study the subjects that are open to men; but we have felt that there was need for a specialised course specially suitable for girls. Our syllabus provides for Bacteriology and Hygiene, Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Dietetics and the Problem of Nutrition, General Principles of Economics, Psychology with special reference to child, Principles of Art and Design, Textiles and Household Furnishing and Decoration, Music, and Painting. It is our hope that this degree will be specially valuable not only for domestic purposes but also for equipping women for employment in schools and for other vocations.

EDUCATION IN MOTHER TONGUE

Your University has wisely from the very start made the mother-tongue the medium of instruction. That was, of course, the natural thing to do. All educationists are agreed that education can best be imparted through the mother-tongue. A child's mind reacts properly when it listens to words that are familiar to it; these words arouse associations that are linked with them, it is in these that the child thinks and expresses its ideas most satisfactorily. There is an unnatural strain in having to express thought in a foreign language. Creative thought is hampered. The stress is always on words rather than on ideas.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

It is at the same time a matter for satisfaction that you make the teaching of English compulsory. It is one thing to make English a compulsory medium or instruction and another thing to teach it. There is no justification for using it as a medium of instruction. Most of our students are taught by teachers whose command over English is inadequate and whose pronunciation of it leaves much to be desired. We have been judged in the past by our ability to write and speak English. We have been ridiculed for our mistakes in grammar and idiom. In the biography of W. B. Yeats, which has just appeared, occurs this observation of the Irish poet's: "England forced English upon the schools and colleges of India, and now after generations of teaching no Indian can write or speak animated English." But while the skill to use English should no longer be the test of intellectual and educational attainment, a knowledge of it should still be of great importance. The riches of English literature and the fact that it is used over such a vast tract of the globe make acquaintance with it an equipment of high value.

"May I plead for giving to religion an important place in the University? Irreligion, deplorable everywhere but specially so in this country, must not be allowed to spread. Religion was the very foundation of all our education, whether in the 'pathshala' or in the 'maktab'. But partly because the state adopted a policy of non-intervention in religious matters and partly because as a result of the antagonism of science religion in England was unfashionable at the time, it was rigorously excluded from the scheme of education introduced in India on the advent of British rule. For almost a whole century, then, the youths of India have had no religious education in schools and colleges.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, July 6.

	£
Total Bullion	1,244,000
Public Deposits	10,100,000
(A) Other Deposits	288,300,000
Government Securities	280,600,000
(B) Other Securities	15,100,000
Notes, Gold and Silver Coin	17,100,000
Notes in Circulation	1,134,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	5.74 p c.
(A) Other Deposits Include Bankers	230,400,000
Other Securities Include Discounts and Advances	3,500,000
Total Deposits	298,400,000
Total Securities	295,700,000

The Half-Column By "Dim"

A well-known American stock exchange broker, now conscripted to the U. S. Forces, found himself in Bombay for a few days. He took the opportunity of contacting the Indian stock exchange with a view to study the Indian way of transacting business. He learnt in a few days that TEJI meant Bull and MANDI meant Bear. A few days later, as he stepped out for a walk in the middle of the afternoon, somewhere around Apollo Bunder he saw a car outside the Max Factor shop. It had no number plate, but instead, on a red board in large white letters was clearly written the words MANDI. The American, thinking this was a share bazaar car going round town informing clients of the trend of the market, stopped to question the chauffeur, who didn't speak English. As he waited for someone to act as interpreter, a charming Indian lady came out of the shop, swept past him and drove away in the car. A little dazed at what he had seen, he stopped an intelligent-looking Indian and said: "Say, may be you can tell me who this lady was who drove away in the car." "Sure," the Indian replied, "she is the Rani of Mandi." The American pulled out his revolver and shot himself. His last words were: "This country dont make sense to me."

* * *

I showed the above to our Stock Exchange expert, who after reading it, shook his head and said: "But the market is very steady." Wanted: a gun.

* * *

Most Important War News of 1944: The Countess of Carlisle, who succeeds Lady James as Chief Commander of the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India), took up her appointment on arrival at Juhu aerodrome, Bombay, on Thursday. She was met by Regional Commander Williams, Senior Commander Hoy, and Senior Commander Jehangir.

—ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Well done, girls!

TRAIN DERAILED. 1 KILLED 20 INJURED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Traffic Supt., Jaipur State Railway, wires that 7-Up train was derailed between Balsana and Gorion on July 6. One passenger was killed and 20 were slightly injured. The passengers were transhipped on 7th July. Through communication was restored to-day.—A. P.

ON ITS WAY TO RAPID DEVELOPMENT
The Illustrious Insurance Company—
KAISER-I-HIND
UNDER THE PRUDENT AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Here are we to do a lot for you. Don't you need money for the higher education of your son or money to meet the expenses of your daughter's dowry. We offer you schemes to provide for them. Is it not necessary that your dependants should get regular income after your sudden death. And what about your easy income when you have retired or account of old age or infirmity. We have various schemes to offer you. If you apply for any of them we shall give you free advice and send you at your place the necessary information without obligation.

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All types of Insurance business undertaken—
—Great opportunity for really influential agents—

Apply: R. J. SUTARIA, General Manager

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BHARATI CENTRAL BANK LTD.
Head Office: 15, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

BRANCHES

Shyambazar, Barabazar, Ballyganj, College Street, Bhola, Dacca, Narayanganj, Mirkadim Faridpur, Rajbari, Kustia, Gopaldi, Comilla, Pabna, Brahmanbaria, Asansol, Gauhati, Tangla, Jorhat, Badarpur, Sylhet, Karimganj, Golaghat, Nagpur Itwari, Raigarh, Rai-Nandgaon, Patna, Bamra, Benares Sonarpur, Shillong & Posta (Calcutta).

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Managing Director: MR N C DUTTA M.A., B.L.

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Conducted for a more gracious living.. composed to express your personality ... TENOR symphony in Cigarettes! There's no variation in the quality of the 100% PURE VIRGINIAN used in TENOR De Luxe Cigarettes. It's a smoke that comforts you when you're blue ... that calms you down when you're getting war-weary. Magnums or Standard.

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We have opened a "Clinical Department" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons. All persons suffering from loss of vitality and vigour premature, old age, lack of stamina, married and personal hygiene problems, female irregularities and disorders, DEFORMITIES OF THE BUST (sagging, infantile over developed etc.) MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS (psychoanalytic and suggestive therapeutics under deep hypnosis) OBESITY (planed diet, reeducative exercises, electro vibratory massage and hormone vitamin mineral feeding), ALL CONSTITUTIONAL CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH HAVE DEFIED ALL TREATMENTS, etc., can now secure personal individualised treatment and expert guidance. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available ELECTROTHERAPY (diathermy ultra short wave therapy, electro surgery, deep X-ray therapy, actino therapy, ultra violet and infrared radiations, electric ionisation etc. etc.) with latest modern apparatuses is a SPECIALITY at our CLINIC. Consultations free. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. Consult in person between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on any week day. (Saturdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. If you cannot visit us personally send the full history of your case in detail, if possible, ask your family physician to send us a detailed report) and a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for "diagnosis and suggested treatment" of your case.

Send Rs. 2 (postage 8 as. extra) by Money Order or Postal Order (or by V.P.P. for Rs. 2-10) for a copy of the latest revised and enlarged 3rd edition of "Health and Vitality by Modern Methods" Contains over 450 pages and 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about hormones, vitamins, rejuvenation, beautifying the bust, contour, female disorders etc. etc. is described in minutest detail in this handbook. Nothing like it ever published before. ASK FOR OUR FREE CIRCULAR DESCRIBING MOST OF OUR OUTSTANDING PRODUCTS AND OUR PRIVATE COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS "HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED."

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Post Box 323 (B.C.) Comilla Banking Corporation Building, opposite Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY .... Phone: No. 24297

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The Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Limited.
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No..... 24th July, ... 194 3.

The painting, distempering etc., of all construction works carried out by Messrs. Modern Engineering & Mercantile Company, Woriyur, Trichinopoly, with 'Jenson & Nicholson' paints have given us absolute satisfaction and we recommend this paint to all who insist on good appearance, neat execution and economy.

MANAGING AGENTS.

bvk.

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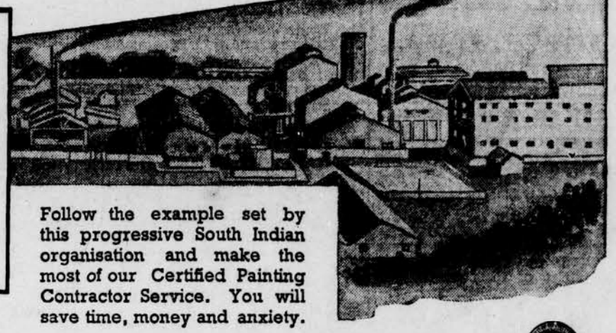

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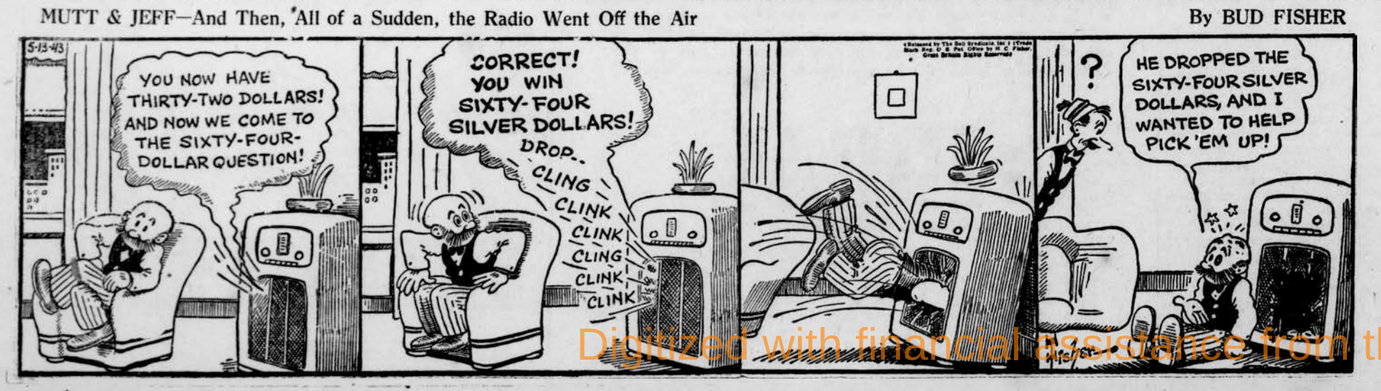
SHAMBU APPAJI & CO., CAMP BELGAUM.

MUTT & JEFF—And Then, All of a Sudden, the Radio Went Off the Air — By BUD FISHER



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MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a capable and experienced Filing Clerk for an Engineering Office. Must be well conversant with all types of filing systems. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 9513, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a good Records Clerk. Only those with long experience of records and other office work should apply stating terms to The Labour Officer, Calico Mills, P. B. No. 12, Ahmedabad. 9514

Wanted Mechanical Draftsmen with practical experience. Permanent post for really good men. Apply Box No. 9492, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted efficient and qualified Translators in Pushtoo, Sindhi, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Sinhalese and Burmese. Apply Box No. 5435, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted One L. C. P. and S. for B. S. Railway Medical Department Apply sharp to the Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State Railway Bhavnagar Para. 9441

MEDICAL ADLETS

For Chronic diseases, consult 'Ramkrishna Clinic', Vijayanagar, opposite Dadar B. B. Station. 5461

We pulverise, Bones to Basalt Drugs a speciality enquire General Post Box 5036. 5446

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Teachers' Training Academy prepares for S.T.C. examination. Even Matriculates and G.A.'s can join. School service not necessary. Evening classes. Apply G. T. High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 5460

Get Degrees and Diplomas. Medical Engineering Law B.A., M.A., etc., from American Universities. Fees nominal. Prospectus from General Educational Agency Amritsar. (5184)

AGENTS WANTED

Rare Opportunity. A Composite Insurance Company with influential Directorate and experienced Management requires two Chief Agents for their Fire Dept. and two Inspectors for Life Dept. for Bombay. Good prospects to right persons. Apply with details to Box No. 9494, "Bombay Chronicle."

Stockists applications invited for Stationery and provision. Apply M. L. Industries, Bunder Road, Karachi 9351

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale. One Steam driven 5-feet Hydro Extractor with copper basket, complete with all accessories and in perfect condition. Open for inspection by previous arrangement. Apply to:—The Eastern Chemical Co., (India), Rowlee Hill Works, Sion, Bombay. Telephone No. 60527. 9523

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Properties at Poona, on Main Business Roads. Ideal for Investors below 50 000. Brokers need not apply. Box No. 5449, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Earn daily Rupees five. Apply remitting annas eight. Karnataka Commercial Developments & General Credit Corporation. Hubli. 5400

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Bamboo mattings and Palmyrah mattings available in large quantities. Useful for Mills Steamers Packing and various other purposes. Apply Dollkuka, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (9245)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
I.S.D. INSPECTION CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary posts:—

1. TYPISTS:—Scale of Pay:—Rs. 50-60-2-80. Typing speed not less than 40 words per minute.
2. STENO-TYPISTS:— Scale of Pay:—Rs. 50-60-2-80 plus Rs. 15/- Stenography Allowance Typing speed not less than 40 words per minute and fair knowledge of Shorthand. Previous Office experience preferred.

The starting pay of the candidates with one year's typing or clerical experience will be fixed at Rs. 60/- in the grade of Rs. 60-2-80.

Minimum educational qualification required is Matriculation. This stipulation will be relaxed in deserving cases.

The above posts carry the usual Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the Government from time to time, (at present Rs. 18/- p.m.)

No travelling allowance is admissible for interview or for joining the appointment.

A few posts are reserved for Muslims and Scheduled castes and other minority communities (especially Parsees & Sikhs).

Applications in own handwriting should be submitted immediately to the Controller of Inspection I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate Bombay, stating age, nationality, educational qualifications and Province of origin.

N. B.—The candidates are not liable for services overseas.

9435

MILITARY ENGINEERING SERVICE

WANTED two S. D. Os (Tech.) Must be graduates in Civil Engineering of any Recognised University. Pay between Rs. 150 to 250 P.M. according to experience.

Apply to C.R.E. M.E.S, Deolali, with testimonials, to reach him before 15th July, 1944. 9478

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE RAVALGAON SUGAR FARM LTD.
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 'Construction House', Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August, 1944, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1944 and to declare dividends on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 21st July, 1944, to Thursday, 3rd August, 1944, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
WALCHAND & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
RATANCHAND HIRACHAND,
Director.

Construction House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1944.

Note:—The Dividends, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's Office, at 'Construction House' Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on and from Tuesday, the 15th August, 1944, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register as on Thursday the 3rd August, 1944.

NOTICE
THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

A TRANSFER DEED in respect of 100 deferred shares Nos. 3729976|3730075 of the abovementioned Company standing in the name of Banco Nacional Ultramarino and signed by the said party as transferors has been lost or misplaced by the undersigned Mr. Balubhai Chunilal of Jampa Bazar, Surat, who has applied to the Company for the transfer of the shares to his name.

Any person having any objection to the India United Mills, Ltd., transferring the said shares to the name of the undersigned should lodge such objection with the Company at its Registered Office at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bomcay, within one month from this date; otherwise the Company will proceed with the transfer of the shares.

Signature,
BALUBHAI CHUNILAL.
Dated: 10th July, 1944.

9510

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary posts of English Monitors in the Monitoring Section, Counter Propaganda Directorate, on Rs. 150/- p. m. in the scale of Rs. 150-10-250. Candidates must have a shorthand speed of 125 words p. m. typewriting speed of 50 words p. m. and a sound knowledge of the English language as well as of current world affairs. Candidates must be prepared to come to Simla at their own expense for interview and tests which may last for three days. Successful candidates will be required to work either by day or night. Applications stating full details of educational qualifications, previous experience, etc., together with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the Under-Secretary, Department of Information & Broadcasting, Railway Board Building, Simla, on or before the 20th July, 1944. 9520

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
BENGAL PILOT SERVICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Leadsmen Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service. Some of the posts are reserved for members of the minority community. If suitable candidates from those communities are not available the posts will be treated as unreserved.

AGE:—Below 23 years on the 1st July, 1944.

PAY:—At beginning of service, Rs. 250 per mensem.

QUALIFICATIONS: Certificate of Competency as Second Mate (Foreign-going ship) essential. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed through the Training Ship "Dufferin." Last date for personal interview of candidates for selection at the office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay or Calcutta is 31st July, 1944. Full particulars available from those offices and also from the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras and Karachi.

(9257)

NOTICE

WANTED A GLASS BLOWER for our Research and Control Laboratory at Jamshedpur. Candidates must have experience of repairing common laboratory glass apparatus and also of making according to various designs parts of special apparatus needed for research work. Salary Rs. 80-5-130 per month, plus temporary allowances aggregating Rs. 18 p.m. The successful candidate will have to pass a medical examination and will be on probation for 6 months. Applications stating age, general education and practical experience together with copies of two recent testimonials should reach the General Manager, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, not later than the 31st July, 1944. 9504

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE ATTENTION of BRITISH SUBJECTS OF CHINESE ORIGIN is invited to the Government of India's Ordinance No. XVI of 1942, reproduced below, whereby they ARE REQUIRED TO REGISTER THEMSELVES UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS Act, 1939. Those affected should present themselves, immediately, at the Office of the Foreigners' Registration Branch, New C. I. D. Building, Top Floor, Gymnasium Road, Head Police Office, Bombay, for registration.

ORDINANCE NO XVI OF 1942

An Ordinance to apply the Registration of Fireigners Act, 1939, to certain persons to whom that Act does not at present apply.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to apply the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, to certain persons to whom that Act does not at present apply;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Registration Act (Extending) Ordinance, 1942.
   (2) It extends to the whole of British India.
   (3) It shall come into force at once.
2. The provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and of the rules and orders made thereunder shall apply to and in relation to ANY PERSON WHO WAS AT EIRTH a subject of any State in Europe excluding His Majesty's Dominions in Europe, or a Japanese, CHINESE, or Thai subject, as they apply to and in relation to foreigners as defined for the purposes of that Act.

E. J. JENNER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Special Branch (II), C.I.D.
BOMBAY.

9518

NOTICE

THE GAEKWAR MILLS, LIMITED

One Fractional Certificate No. 8861 issued to Babubhai Chhaganlal Patwa has been LOST. The said Fractional Certificate is sold to D. M. Mody. Any person having any objection to the Gaekwar Mills, Ld., issuing a duplicate of the said Certificate should lodge such objection with the Company at its Registered Office at Billimora, within one month from this date. Otherwise, the Company will proceed to issue duplicate of the said Fractional Certificate.

BABUBHAI CHHAGANLAL PATWA,
Seller.
D. M. MODY,
Buyer.

Billimora.

9522

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch).
NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Tulsi Pipe Line land between Mori Road and Haines Road which is private Municipal Land will be CLOSED to all traffic for 24 hours from 8 A.M. (B.T.) on Wednesday, the 12th July, 1944, to 8 A.M. (B.T.) on Thursday, the 13th July, 1944.

(Sd.) B. B. PATKAR,
Ag. City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th July, 1944.

(9521)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Preference Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st July to 3rd August, 1944, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half year ending 15th August, 1944.

Intimation regarding change of address should be notified to the Company by shareholders themselves or their constituted attorneys immediately.

By Order of the Board,
R. D. KANGA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th July, 1944.

9511

NOTICE

Mrs. MARY BRAGANZA having left the protection of my client, Mr. Gregory (Michael) Braganza, of her own accord, since 23-6-44, my client will not be responsible for any debts that she might incur.

B. J. PRESSWALLA,
Advocate.

9509

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING SIMLA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Sub-Editors Class II, in the Monitoring Section-Counter Propaganda Directorate, on a salary of Rs. 200/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 200-10-300. Candidates must have a sound knowledge of English language as well as of current world affairs. Journalistic experience will be an additional qualification. Candidates must be prepared to come to Simla at their own expense for interview. Successful candidates will be required to work either by day or night. Applications stating full details of educational qualifications, journalistic experience, etc., together with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the Under Secretary, Department of Information & Broadcasting, Railway Board Building, Simla, on or before the 20th July, 1944. (9519)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO JURORS

MEMBERS of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on 1st floor, on Monday the 10th July, 1944 at 10-45 A. M. (S. T.).

SHANTIDAS ASKURAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 8th July, 1944.

9512

NOTICE

WANTED, Inspectors and Organisers for Bombay and Ahmedabad by a well established life office of 20 years standing on salary and decent commission basis. Only those who have influence and can guarantee business need apply to Box No. 9495, "Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KURBANHUSEIN ABDULHUSEIN CONTRACTOR and EBRAHIM ALIBHAI CONTRACTOR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all encumbrances:

ALL PERSONS having any claim in to upon or against the said property are hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned, at Alli Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

Quit and Ground Rent land with structures thereon situate at Temkar Street admeasuring 100 Sq Yds. or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 3775, Cadastral Survey No. 1271 of Byculla Division, E Ward No. 112 and Street Nos. 75-77.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1944.

HOOSEINI DOCTOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(9516)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

GAUTAM SARABHAI, Director, Karamchand Premchand, Limited. P. B. 28, Ahmedabad, invites applications with full particulars and terms from B.Coms. with cotton or Graduates acquainted with cotton. Salary according to qualifications. Applications treated as confidential.

(9515)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of the Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., to issue to Chandulal Maganlal Shah duplicates of Shares Certificates numbered 12685 to 12689 for 5 ordinary Shares Nos. 12685/689 upon the statement that the original share certificates have been lost or destroyed and notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original share certificates is made to the said Directors at the Company's office at United India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, they will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate share certificates.

CHANDULAL M. SHAH,
Pleader.

28-6-44.

(9505)

AUCTION SALES

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (N.S.T.) AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 123, MEDOWS STREET.

The sale of the residue of the stock of sanitary ware and fittings of the residue of the stock of Jasper Ltd. (in Vol. Liqn.) will take place to-day by order of Mr. R. N. Mehta, the Liquidator as previously advertised.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
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The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.

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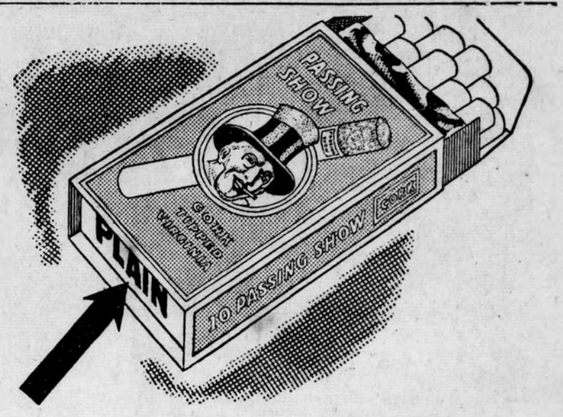

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